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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ADVANTAGES OF MULTILATERAL SETTLEMENTS SYSTEM DETAILED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG [Foreign Trade] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 20-23 & 29

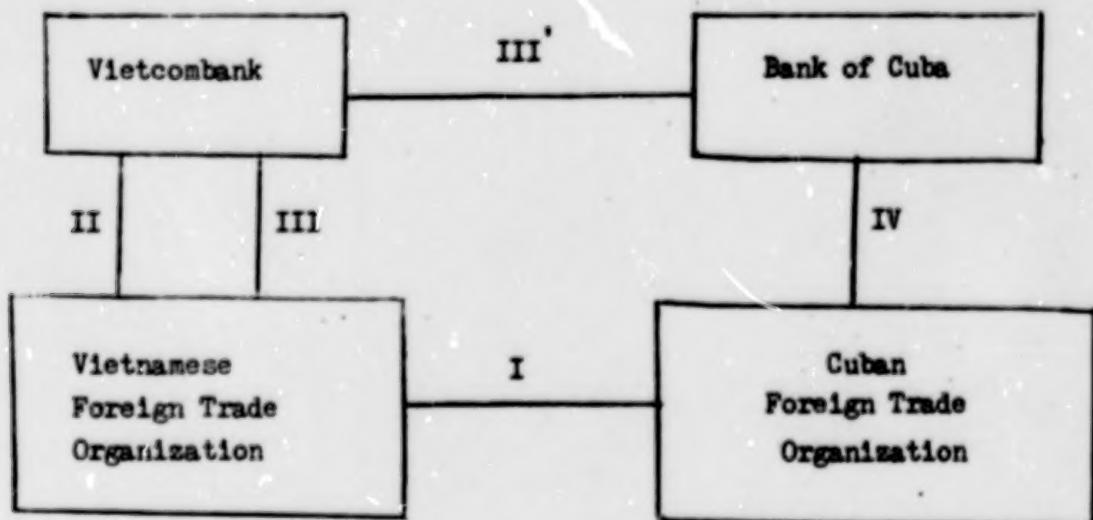
[Article by Nguyen Anh Thus: "On Implementing a Multilateral Settlements System"]

[Text] Our country is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and is a member of the International Economic Cooperation Bank (MBES).

As a member of the International Economic Cooperation Bank, our participation in multilateral settlements in rubles transferred from that Bank is a matter of course. Therefore, it is essential that we understand the system of multilateral settlements.

If we are to do so, first of all we must understand and compare the bilateral and multilateral settlements systems in order to realize the new problems that are posed in comparison to the use of the mode of bilateral settlements by means of clearing banks.

We may understand those two settlement modes by means of example presented in the following charts:



I. The Vietnamese foreign trade organization delivers goods to the Cuban foreign trade organization via foreign transportation facilities.

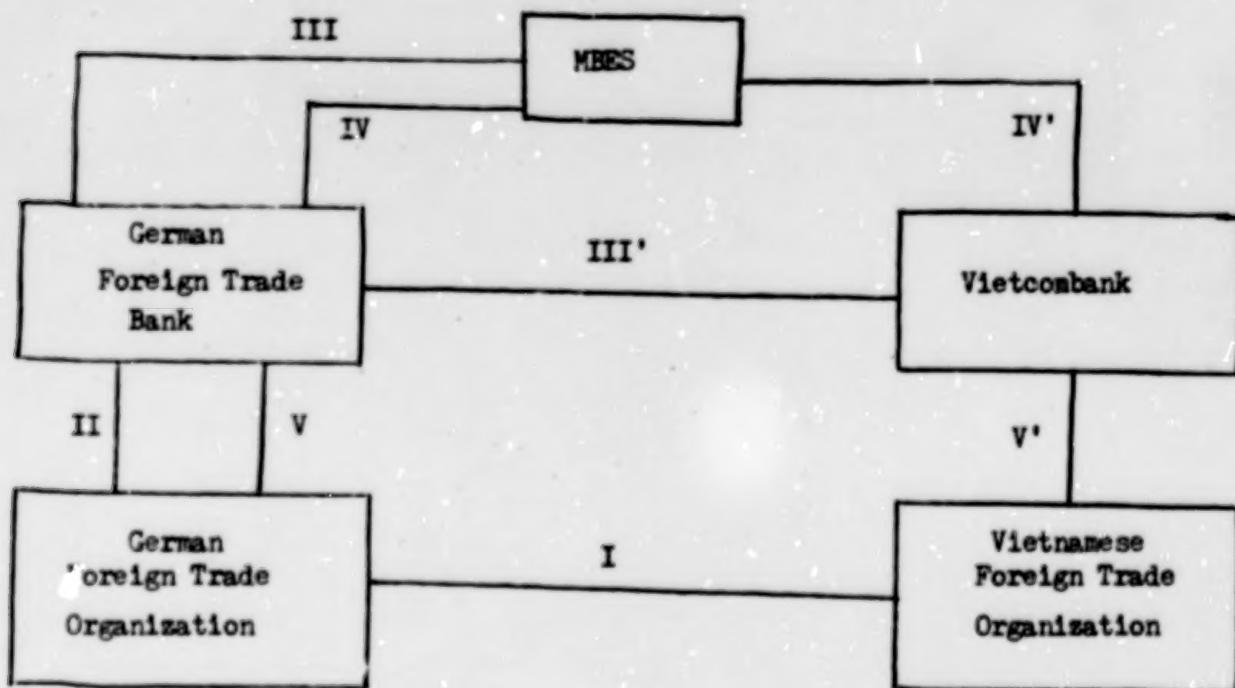
II. On the basis of the goods delivery documents the Vietnamese commercial organization draws up a set of foreign exchange settlement documents, takes it to the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank, and requests settlement.

III. The Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank, on behalf of the Foreign Trade Bank of Cuba, receives authorization from the purchaser and, if the documents are deemed in order, immediately settles with the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank.

III'. At the same time, the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank sends the documents, along with a form requesting payment, to the Foreign Trade Bank of Cuba.

IV. After receiving the goods delivery documents and settlement documents from the selling party, sent by the bank of the selling party, the Foreign Trade Bank informs the purchasing party of its obligation.

According to the multilateral settlement mode, the role of the settlement center of the International Economic Cooperation Bank (MBES) may be represented by the example presented in the following chart:



I. The foreign trade organization of the GDR delivers goods to the Vietnamese foreign trade organization via foreign transportation facilities.

II. On the basis of the goods delivery documents, the GDR foreign trade organization draws up a set of settlement documents in accordance with the 1968-1979 SEV Common Goods Delivery Conditions and sends it to the purchasing party via the Foreign Trade Bank of the GDR and via MBES.

III. The bank of the selling party sends the documents and demand for payment of the selling party to the International Economic Cooperation Bank and requests that the revolving payments sent by the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank be deposited in its revolving account at the MIES.

IV-IV'. On the basis of the demand for payment sent by the bank of the selling party, the International Economic Cooperation Bank carries out the settlement:

-- It records the revolving payment in rubles transferred by the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank.

-- It credits the revolving payment of the GDR Foreign Trade Bank.

V-V'. The foreign trade banks of the two countries record the deficit or credit of the purchasing party or the selling party, while also readjusting the surplus revolving funds in rubles transferred from the MIES account and on their books.

The other basic feature of the two above-mentioned settlement methods to which we must pay attention is that the system of bilateral settlement by means of clearing accounts is not dependent on the surplus of an account -- on whether there is any money in the account or not -- so one country can still pay another country provided that the contents of the settlement are in accord with the stipulations of the agreement on the exchange of goods and the payment of money concluded by the two countries. In other words, the system of bilateral settlement does not require income (from exports) before there is expenditure (for imports).

As for the system of multilateral settlements, it requires that there be a close correspondence between income and expenditure and that they closely govern each other. Generally speaking, only if there is income can there be expenditure.

Thus participation in the multilateral settlement system will bring about the following benefits:

a. It is possible to borrow settlement funds at a more favorable rate than with other countries. The general interest rates of settlement loans now in force are as follows:

-- For sums in excess of the debt 50 percent or less of the norm, the annual interest rate is 2 percent.

-- For sums in excess of the debt 50 percent or more of the norm, the annual interest rate is 3 percent.

As regards Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia the following preferential interest rates are applied:

-- For loans of 1 month the annual interest rate is .5 percent.

-- For loans of between 1 month and 3 months, the annual interest rate is .75 percent.

-- For loans of more than 3 months, the annual interest rate is 1 percent, in order to liquidate the excess imports up to 2 percent of the total two-way export-import indicies with each country during the year prior to the planning year.

Such loans do not require preplanning and have the nature of "revolving credit," i.e. the International Economic Cooperation Bank automatically grants a loan when there is no more money in the revolving account and automatically collects the debt when deposits are made into the account.

These loans will help us pay for imports while our export level is still low and are not spread evenly throughout the year but are usually concentrated during the last 6 months of the year.

If we know how to take advantage of that type of loan we can change the present method of producing goods on a contracted-out basis along the lines of assigning raw materials and collecting finished products, only paying for labor (in such cases, of course, the country which contracts out the goods has calculated the interest charges of the bank loans and has invested capital to buy the raw materials assigned to our country) to the mode of outright purchases. We can thus increase the amount paid (in foreign exchange) for our labor.

b. We can obtain long-term loans from the International Investment Bank (MIB -- corresponding to our Construction Bank). A noteworthy feature of such loans is the we are not limited to transfer rubles, but can borrow currencies of the capitalist countries in order to import equipment and materials from such countries.

In addition to the main advantages discussed above, there are features that differ from the present bilateral settlement system:

With the bilateral settlement system, even though we do not export enough to balance our imports, the fraternal countries can still deliver goods to us for they will be repaid by the foreign trade banks in such countries. Such settlements do not depend on the surpluses in excess of clearing accounts, provided that the contents of the settlement are in accord with the common stipulations of the agreements regarding the exchange of goods and the settling of accounts concluded between the two countries. Only at the end of the year do the governments of the two countries cope with the problems of balancing and paying excess import loans.

With the multilateral settlement system, there definitely must be income if there is to be expenditures. In other words, it is not necessary that the commercial settlement relationships be balanced bilaterally, but that there be an over-all balance in our commercial relations with all countries participating in multilateral via the International Economic Cooperation Bank.

Specifically, if our export level is low and we exceed the excess import level eligible for reimbursement by settlement loans, and if there are no other source of loans to promptly make up for the deficit (it is not necessary to wait until the end of the year, as when applying the system of bilateral settlement by means of clearing accounts) the International Economic Cooperation Bank may stop making settlements for all import shipments after that, not only those to one general corporation but also those to all import general corporations. The reason is that the countries sending goods cannot collect payment for them.

The credit system of the International Economic Cooperation Bank also strictly stipulates that new loans may not be made to pay old debts. Specifically:

If, during the planning year, debts of previous years are due and new debts are incurred before the old debts are paid, the repayment period of the new debts cannot exceed the time period of the planning year.

At the beginning of a planning year, if there are old debts but none must be repaid during the planning year, new debts that are within the amount authorized in the planning year will have a repayment schedule exceeding the period of the planning year.

The above basic principles regarding credit show that it is not true that the reason why we must change over to the multilateral settlement system is that the value measurement function of the commercial ruble is ineffective because prices in bilateral settlements are based production costs, which have not changed for a long time, or that we are still hesitant to change over to the multilateral settlement system because we want to hold on to the production cost system, which is more advantageous to us than "sliding scale prices."

Clearly, the multilateral settlements system is prompting us and requiring us to strictly fulfill our obligations in our foreign trade relationships with other countries.

Is it true that the crux of this matter is that in our economic relationships with foreign countries, when the management structure of a foreign country changes our country's management structure must also undergo a corresponding basic transformation?

Therefore, we believe that our eventual participation will depend on whether or not we prepare all conditions for such participation. In order to accomplish that, we believe that we must:

-- Improve import planning, and encourage and require the ministries, sectors, and localities to bear responsibility for balancing their need for imports and the capability of the sector or locality to deliver goods for export and participate in the state's over-all balancing.

The concept of "balancing" here does not mean achieving a balance between imports and exports and applying it mechanically to each base-level unit, but means comparing exports and imports to determine whether each ministry, sector, or locality to determine what their export excess is and to what degree the state will allow them to use that export excess. If there is an import excess, how much of an import excess will the state allow? Only thereby can we create conditions to improve the import situation and overcome the present situation of management of the "grant" variety.

If the ministries, sectors, and localities use imports in the orbit of over-all balancing, responsibility for resolving such excess imports will fall on two organizations: the foreign trade and banking organizations. But to a certain extent they will also be impotent, for those two sectors are only responsible for

circulation, credit, and foreign settlements, and are not sectors which produce export goods and facilities for settling and repaying foreign debts.

Having the ministries, sectors, and localities participate in over-all balancing will also serve to reduce the present burden of excess imports.

The recent experiences show that if we continue to maintain an import structure of the "grant" variety, no amount of imports can meet the many kinds of import needs.

But if the state changes over to the mode of limiting the issuing of non-repaid funds from the budget and expanding investment via credit from the State Bank, and especially if the state requires all ministries, sectors, and localities to balance their exports and imports, only then will the ministries, sectors, localities, and economic organizations pay attention to calculating the economic effectiveness of imports, and only then will there be conditions for coping with the problem of excess imports and advancing to balancing exports and imports.

Along with improving import planning, we cannot but improve the relevant systems and policies.

Settlement is the final step in export-import activities and also manifests in a combined way the economic activities that precede it. Therefore, we cannot maintain the situation of signing contracts in a formalistic manner, essentially to "attract" imports. Nor can we conclude contracts of the "free at the beginning of the year but busy at the end of the year" variety, in order to be recognized as having fulfilled the plan!

In their grant and credit activities, the financial and banking sectors must exercise a supervisory role from the beginning of the economic activity (at times during the policy formulation phase) to serve as a precondition for settlement. They should not wait until equipment and materials arrive in our country before "making themselves known", which not only leaves them with no supervisory role to play but adds to the present situation of getting involved in debts.

The present internal account balancing price ratios of the various foreign currencies must be readjusted in order to correct the incorrect viewpoints that imports are better and cheaper than goods produced in our country and that imports from capitalist countries are cheaper and better than imports from the socialist countries.

The foreign trade surpluses should become a budgetary income item, as if it were a tax, and funds used to make up for foreign trade deficits should become "price support" funds. Those two funds must be implemented directly with the economic organizations using imports, and not via the foreign trade organizations, as they are now. Only thereby can we allow domestic production to fully calculate the value of imports as well as fully understand the state's policy of protecting and developing domestic production.

By means of such improvements we must determine the nature of the authority of the foreign trade organizations in importing and exporting in order to, on that basis, make the necessary improvements in the management systems and policies, in order to encourage the export-import general corporations and corporations to reduce the

management systems, procedures, and regulations which are very necessary for the domestic economic organizations but are not necessary for the foreign trade organizations.

That transformation of the management structure cannot be accomplished in a day. Therefore, we cannot wait before completing the improvements before participating in the multilateral settlements system. If we do not implement it immediately we may never be able to eliminate the situation of "everyone knowing but no one doing anything."

Therefore, there is also the opinion that we must soon participate in the implementation of the multilateral settlements system and use it as a whip with which to lash at the present sluggishness of import management, for only when all of our imports slow down because we do not have sufficient exports and can no longer borrow funds with which to make settlements can we hope to affect, concretely, practically, and rapidly the present management structure of the "grant" variety.

We believe that that opinion is too pessimistic and negative, but is also worthy of our thought and action.

In fact, although prices are related to the multilateral settlements system but are not completely dependent on it. For example, at present the Soviet Union still settles sugar purchases from Cuba at prices much higher than the "sliding scale prices", which saves Cuba millions of rubles, but the two countries do not, for that reason, fail to implement the multilateral settlements system.

Nor should participation in the multilateral settlements system be understood as being a purely professional matter, merely a bookkeeping technique.

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CSO: 4209/39

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

INDIAN TABLE TENNIS TEAM--Hanoi, VNA 28 Oct--The Indian table tennis team, led by Gopinath Ghosh, left here today, concluding its visit and competition tour of Vietnam. It was seen off by Nguyen Dac Tho, director of the Hanoi physical culture and sports service and vice president of the Vietnam Table Tennis Association, and a representative of the Indian Embassy. While here, the team called at the late President Ho Chi Minh's home and office, visited scenic spots in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong cordially received the team. The General Department of Physical Culture and Sports, accredited by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a ceremony to present the friendship medal to the head and other members of the team. They also received gifts from the chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [OW281535 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 28 Oct 81]

GDR SCHOOLS, WORKSHOPS CONSTRUCTION--Hanoi VNA 24 Oct--The German Democratic Republic from 1976 to 1980 built for Vietnam 60 repair shops, 39 workshops, and 5 vocational schools, according to a report to a recent joint meeting in Berlin between the GDR-Vietnam committee and the GDR Ministry of Regionally Administered Industry and Food Industry [District Managed Industry and Foodstuff Industry]. Speaking at the meeting, Prof Dr Klaus Bochmann, vice minister of regionally administered industry and food industry said that the GDR would continue to help Vietnam build more small workshops for the 1981-85 period. These will include electronic appliances and sewing-machines repair shops, and carpentry workshops. [Text] [OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 24 Oct 81]

UZBEK SSR DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 28 Oct--The delegation of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic accompanied by an Uzbek art troupe left here today after a friendship visit and participation in "Uzbek days" in Vietnam. While here, the Uzbek guests visited Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Phu Khanh and Thanh Hoa, and attended meetings, talks, exhibitions, film shows and art performances in observance of "Uzbek days." On this occasion, the Hanoi College of Water Conservation and representatives of the Tashkent College of Water Conservation and Agricultural Mechanization, members of the delegations, attended a ceremony to establish sisterhood relations between the two colleges and to work out measures to enhance their cooperation. [Text] [OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 28 Oct 81]

BULGARIAN MARXIST-LENINIST CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA 30 Oct--A delegation of the Vietnamese Institute of Marxism-Leninism led by Tran Tong, deputy head of the commission for research on party history under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has attended a regular conference of directors of the institutes of Marxism-Leninism and of party history of the socialist countries held recently in Varna, Bulgaria. [Text] [OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 30 Oct 81]

SOVIET SHIP REPAIR CONTRACT--Hanoi VNA 30 Oct--Since the beginning of this year, the Chandlery and Repair Yard for foreign ships docking at Saigon harbour has repaired more than 50 foreign ships. The corporation employs 23 engineers and workers. It has ancillary workshops specializing in chipping and painting or making spare parts. A frontrank unit for six consecutive years, the corporation has always fulfilled its contracts on time and at a cost usually lower than in a number of Asian countries. To meet the increasing demand for repair of foreign ships, the ship Chandlery and Repair Corporation has signed a contract with the Vladivostok Shipping Line of the Soviet Union for supply of materials and equipment necessary for the repair service. [Text] [OW3C2349 Hanoi VNA in English 0305 GMT 30 Oct 81]

PANAMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi VNA 2 Nov--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong have sent a joint message of greetings to President Aristides Rojo Sanchez on the 78th independence day of the Republic of Panama (November 3). The message reaffirms the Vietnamese people's solidarity with and full support for the Panamanian people's just struggle to regain full sovereignty over the Canal Zone and to build a prosperous country. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to his Panamanian counterpart, Jorge Illueca. [Text] [OW021809 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CSO: 4220/68

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EXCERPT FROM 23RD PLENUM RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

Hanoi MOT SO VAN KIEN CUA DANG VE CONG TAC GIAO DUC LY LUAN VA CHINH TRI in Vietnamese Sach Giao Khoa Mac-Lenin 1978 pp-77-79

[Excerpt from the Resolution on of the 23rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee from the book "Some Party Documents Regarding Theoretical and Political Education," Marxism-Leninism Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, Tien Bo Printing Plant, 7,000 copies, 400 pages]

[Text] The principal responsibility of the ideological work is to enable cadres and party members to fully understand the lines and policies of the party, fully grasp the party's resolutions and viewpoints, have correct awareness of the situation and missions, correctly evaluate the accomplishments, deficiencies, advantages, and difficulties, overcome viewpoints which are contrary to the viewpoints of the party and manifestations of wavering and irresponsibility, and smash the ideological penetration schemes and psychological arguments of the enemy and the allegations of the bad elements.

In order to get the work of teaching lines and policies on the right track, we must improve the quality of the political activity of the party organizations, organize regular reporting of current events, and organize regular short-term basic training regarding lines and policies of the leadership cadre at the various levels. We must create a system of lecturers on the lines and policies of the party.

We must strengthen the party's leadership of the literature, art, education, and publishing sectors, assure that those organs are always sharp tools of the party on the ideological front, and resolutely struggle against mistaken ideological tendencies.

The direction of the ideological work in the party is to cultivate the revolutionary thought of the working class, increase consciousness of socialist ideals and determination to fight for the complete victory of Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party, oppose petty bourgeois thought and the influence of bourgeois thought, eliminate the vestiges of feudal thought, and stop and erase the influence of the various kinds of opportunism.

In the present situation, we must endeavor to bolster the revolutionary quality and virtue of cadres and party members along the following lines:

Strengthening revolutionary will, spirit of self-reliance, sense of responsibility, and consciousness of organization and discipline, and opposing passivity, dependence on others, fear of difficulty and responsibility, and failure to strictly implement the resolutions of the party and the laws of the state.

Strengthening the spirit of socialist collective mastership and of respecting and protecting public property; preventing and eliminating the "special privilege" state of mind; and opposing all acts which violate state and collective property.

Increasing consciousness of respecting and developing the collective mastership right of the masses, of always remaining close to the masses, and of opposing bureaucratism, dogmatism, and despotism.

Strengthening loyalty and consciousness of defending the truth and supporting positive attitudes and acts; opposing dishonesty, making false reports, failure to protect what is correct and to struggle against what is incorrect, grovelling and obsequiousness; and opposing the attitude of seeking revenge against people who struggle straightforwardly.

Increasing consciousness of protecting solidarity and unity within the party, love for one's comrades, and the spirit of self-criticism and criticism; and opposing fractionalism, local partialism, the coveting of power, favoritism or unprincipled struggling.

Strengthening the spirit of loving study and endeavoring to learn new things, and opposing laziness toward study and thinking.

Strengthening the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory, and raising the cultural, specialized, and technical levels, and improving the organization and management ability, of cadres and party members.

Between now and 1980:

Most high-level and mid-level leadership and management cadres must complete the high-level theory curriculum. Most elementary-level leadership and management cadres must complete the mid-level theory curriculum. All basic-level cadres must complete the elementary-level curriculum, and some must complete the mid-level curriculum.

By the end of 1977, all ordinary party members must complete the basic-level curriculum. From now on, every party member must complete the basic-level curriculum within 2 years after entering the party.

In addition to teaching Marxist-Leninist theory, we must teach economic management and specialized, technical subjects at levels corresponding to the missions assigned. We must determine which curricula are appropriate for cadres and party members who are advanced in age.

We must launch a study movement throughout the party. Studying in order to improve their knowledge and ability in order to fulfill their duties as citizens is a responsibility of party members and an indispensable need in the spiritual lives

of communists. The basic level party organizations must review their study programs for party members and require people who have not yet studied to study immediately. We must praise party members who positively study and improve their knowledge, and severely criticize party members who are lazy toward study.

Leading the ideological work is a responsibility of the party committee echelons. After each period of time they must recapitulate the ideological work and do a good job of resolving the contents and methods in order to continually increase the combattiveness and scientific nature of the ideological work. They must cultivate, train, and build up the corps of cadres engaged in ideological work.

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CSO: 4209/38

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

BK021451 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[SRV Council of Ministers' "recent" decision on the functions, duties and organization of the village administrative apparatus]

[Text] The village is the state's basic administrative unit in the rural areas. The state administration at the village level, which comprises a people's council and a people's committee elected by the people according to the constitution and the law, is the state management organ in the village.

The village-level administration has the function of managing all aspects of the state's activities in the village. This function is aimed at ensuring that the constitution and laws are respected and scrupulously implemented in the localities; ensuring and promoting the working people's collective mastery; ensuring the citizens' interests and caring for the material and cultural life of the people in the village; and motivating all citizens in the village to discharge their obligations toward the state.

The state administration at the village level has the following principal duties and powers:

1. Concerning the formulation and implementation of plan:

In those villages which have basically achieved cooperativization, the village people's committee shall directly formulate and carry out those tasks which are under the charge of the village, such as education, culture, public health service, social welfare and budget planning. It shall also standardize the principal norms included in the plans of cooperatives for production development, tax payments, sales of products to the state, construction of projects in support of production, securing bank loans, and so forth. It shall incorporate these norms into the village's master plan and submit it to the village people's council for decisions and to the district people's committee for approval. It shall supervise and assist the cooperatives in fulfilling their plans.

In those villages which are carrying out cooperativization, the village people's committee shall guide the hamlet production committees, production collectives and cooperatives in formulating production and business plans. It shall combine these plans and submit them to the village people's council for decisions and to the district people's committee for approval and organization of methods of implementation.

1. Manage land, forests, seashores and other natural resources in the village according to the law.

3. Manage the population and birth, marriage, death and household registrations in accordance with the policies and procedures in force; manage labor, organize the implementation of labor distribution plans and procedures and plans for the mobilization of corvee labor for the state and the village.

4. Manage and execute financial policies and collect taxes and debts for the state. Formulate and manage the expenditures and receipts of the village budget according to the general regulations.

5. Control and supervise cooperatives and production collectives in their performance of the following tasks:

--Fulfilling production plans; implementing state policies and laws; and fully discharging various obligations toward the state, especially the grain and foodstuff obligation as well as the obligation to pay taxes and debts.

--Correctly implementing the cooperative and production collective statutes, especially the principles governing the production and distribution work of collectives and the use of their capital and other assets, as well as the principles governing the use and maintenance of the material and technical base of cooperatives and production collectives.

6. Implementing the policy on socialist transformation; managing the market and preventing all illegal business and trade activities as well as speculation and hoarding.

7. Maintaining political security and public order and safety; suppressing social vices; opposing all negative phenomena; protecting the socialist property as well as the lives and property of the people. With regard to the organs, enterprises, stations, farms, stores, warehouses, communications lines, oil pipelines, power lines and other property belonging to higher-level organs but established in or running through a village, the village people's committees concerned are dutybound to protect and assist these units and to create conditions for them to fulfill their duties.

8. Implementing military obligation systems and plans in strict accordance with state laws and plans; building local armed forces; organizing combat operations and standing ready to fight; and carrying out army support activities.

9. Managing small-scale irrigation projects and communications lines in the village.

10. Organizing cultural, information, wired radio, educational, public health, physical education and sports activities and managing the installations of these services.

11. Improving the material and cultural life of the people in the village.

12. Exposing and dealing with all violations of the law according to the powers vested in the village administration.

The village administration is empowered to supervise the economic and cultural establishments and organs at a higher level operating in the village, so as to ensure that they adhere to the various state laws and policies and execute the resolutions and decisions of the local authorities.

The village people's committee is empowered to suspend the implementation of those policies and activities of collective economic organizations and other bodies directly subordinate to the village which it considers to be at variance with the law, harmful to the state and collectives and detrimental to the legitimate interests of cooperative members and citizens. The committee, however, must immediately notify the district or city people's committee of its action.

The village people's council is the organ of state authority in the village. It works according to the conference system, meeting in regular quarterly sessions and, if necessary, in extraordinary sessions.

The village people's council shall discuss and decide on measures aimed at ensuring that the constitution and the law are scrupulously respected and implemented in the locality. It shall also discuss and decide on important tasks related to the village plans and budget and to the local people's obligations, interests, living conditions, feelings, customs and habits. All resolutions of the village people's council must be approved by a majority vote.

The village people's council shall supervise the village people's committee and various specialized committees of the village in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them. The people's committee and specialized committees of the village must seriously answer all questions asked by members of the village people's council.

Members of the village people's council must exemplarily implement all positions and policies of the party, all laws of the state, all directives and resolutions of higher-level administrative organs and all resolutions of the village people's council. They must also motivate the people in their localities to do likewise.

The village people's committee is the executive organ of the village people's council and the state administrative organ in the village. It is accountable to the village people's council and higher-level state administrative organs for all tasks entrusted to it.

The village people's committee works according to the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility. Each member of the village people's committee must bear collective responsibility for the committee's work and individual responsibility for the work assigned to him by the committee.

The chairman of the village people's committee bears the principal responsibility for all activities of the committee and ensures the implementation of the above-cited principle of division of work.

The composition of the village people's committee and its division of duties are determined as follows:

The village people's committee comprises from five to seven members.

In those mountain areas with a mixed population of many different nationalities, the village people's committee may have from five to nine members.

The standing component of the village people's committee is composed of its chairman, its vice chairmen, and a member secretary.

Depending on specific conditions and the standards of cadres, the village people's committee may divide its duties as follows:

The chairman shall take charge of general administrative duties as well as economic and planning work, and shall directly serve as head of the village's financial and budget section.

One vice chairman shall take charge of internal affairs and serve as head of the village's public security section.

The other vice chairman shall take charge of agriculture and cooperativization or cultural, activities and social welfare.

A member serving as secretary shall take charge of the committee's office and assist the chairman and vice chairman in carrying out their daily duties.

A member in charge of military affairs shall directly serve as commander of the village military unit.

A member shall be put in charge of communications, water conservancy and land and labor management.

Other members shall directly serve as heads of specialized sections or as chiefs of hamlets and montagnard villages.

The specialized sections of the village people's committee are:

1. The economic affairs and planning section, which is in charge of planning, statistics, labor, land, communications, water conservancy, circulation, distribution, and agricultural, fishery and forestry production. It also has the duty of implementing policies on agricultural transformation and building cooperatives.
2. The financial section, which is in charge of financial and budgetary affairs, tax collection, accounting and the management of various funds.
3. The cultural and social welfare section, which is in charge of cultural and information service, wired radio transmission, physical education and sports, war invalids and social welfare.
4. The village public security section, which is in charge of public order and security; birth, marriage and death registration; and household registration.
5. The village military section, which is in charge of military work.
6. The medical aid station, which is in charge of public health protection.

7. The post and telegraph station, which is in charge of communications and the postal service.

Work relationship between the village people's committee and the district and city people's committees, the village party committee, and the mass organizations as well as collective economic organizations in the village is defined as follows:

--The village people's committee is placed under the direct leadership and guidance of the district or city people's committee concerning the state activities in the village. The village people's committee must regularly report on its work to the district or city people's committee, ask for instructions from it, and submit itself to its control and supervision.

--The village people's committee is placed under the direct leadership of the village party committee. It is responsible for organizing the implementation of the village party committee's directives and resolutions. It must regularly report on its work to the village party committee, ask for its instructions and submit itself to its control and supervision in all activities.

--The village people's committee must regularly meet with the VPF and the various mass organizations so as to be fully aware of the people's aspirations before deciding on policies related to their obligations and interests. The village people's committee must rely on the VPF and the mass organizations in motivating and organizing the people to implement the party's line and positions as well as the state's laws and policies and to participate in state management in their localities.

--The village people's committee must create proper conditions for and assist co-operatives and production collectives in developing production. At the same time, it must exert its functions as a state management organ vis-a-vis cooperatives and production collectives, in accordance with part 5, article 3 [as published] of this decision.

--The people's committees of provinces and of municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government are responsible for formulating plans for forming village administrative cadres and developing their knowledge and professional skills. First of all, they must immediately adopt plans for improving the administrative cadres currently working in the villages so as to make them capable of implementing the party's line and positions and the state's laws and policies. The administration at the provincial and district levels must devise plans for improving the village administrative apparatus so as to ensure its stability, purity and integrity, promote its internal solidarity, and guarantee the democratic character of its relations with the people. They must absolutely prevent hostile, corrupt and irresponsible elements as well as persons bent on bullying the people and unwilling to implement official policies...from worming their way into the village administration.

CSO: 4209/58

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DEMISE OF VCP OFFICIAL--The paper NHAN DAN today reports that Comrade Nguyen Van Kinh had passed away in Moscow on 26 October at the age of 60. Comrade Nguyen Van Kinh was formerly a member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union. He also served as vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, and vice chairman of the Vietnam Peace Committee. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 81]

VIETNAM-SOVIET EMULATION ACTIVITIES--To score new achievements in honor of the Fifth VCP Congress and the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at the Cao Son Coal Mine have pledged to emulate in overcoming all existing weaknesses along with accelerating work at various projects. Meanwhile, Vietnamese teachers and Soviet specialists at the Vietnam-Soviet technical school for mining workers have also launched an emulation drive to continue to improve the school's teaching quality. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH RESETTLERS--Since early this year Mo Duc District of Nghia Binh Province has sent 364 families of 1,360 persons to new economic zones in Gia Lai-cong Tum and Dac Lac provinces. The province has provided these families with loans, foodstuff and materials to help them promptly resettle in their new places. [BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 81]

DAC LAC RESETTLEMENT--Over the past 5 years Dac Lac Province has received more than 25,000 families of 141,000 persons from northern Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-danang provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. Despite numerous difficulties, the province has built almost 300,000 square meters of living quarters, many schools, sanitation posts and markets for the resettlers. Since 1978, the new resettlers have delivered to state granaries more than 48,000 tons of foodstuff, including thousands of tons of green beans and por. [BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Oct 81]

TAX COLLECTION RESULTS--Over the past 9 months, the tax affairs sector has achieved more than 75 percent of its 1981 target for the collection of industrial and trade taxes. All provinces and cities throughout the country are reported to have collected more taxes than they did last year. In particular, the Central Marine Customs Department and various provinces such as Tien Giang, An Giang, Tay Ninh, Cuu Long, Gia Lai-cong Tum, Dac Lac, Dong Thap, Lang Son and Song Be have achieved their annual targets. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Oct 81 BK]

GUIDANCE FOR DISTRICT PLANNING--According to VNA, in the past various provinces and cities have provided guidance on the formulation of plans for their subordinate districts and precincts--totaling more than 400. Almost all of the provinces and cities have set up a steering committee for the formulation of their 1982 plans and have organized study courses for key cadres of various districts and sectors with the purpose of teaching them on how to formulate a plan. The State Planning Commission has sent 13 groups of cadres to help a number of provinces to formulate plans and provide guidance for planning activities at 13 pilot districts in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and 11 provinces in the country. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Oct 81 BK]

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Over the past 5 years, Ha Son Binh Province has sent 57,000 people to build new economic zones in Bac Thai, Son La, Lam Dong and Song Be provinces. These new economic zone resettlers have so far succeeded in reclaiming more than 10,000 hectares of wasteland. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81 BK]

RESETTLERS FROM BINH TRI THIEN--Over the past 9 months of 1981, Trieu Hai District of Binh Tri Thien Province has resettled 1,036 families comprising 5,015 people and 1,764 laborers in various new economic zones in the southern provinces. The district will send another 1,500 people to new economic zones in other provinces from now till the end of this year. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81]

CONFERENCE ON SALT PRODUCTION--Recently in Dong Nai Province, the Ministry of Food Industry met with representatives from various southern coastal provinces to discuss ways to step up the production of salt, gypsum and other chemicals processed from sea water. Thanks to the material and financial assistance given by other provinces, the salt sector has over the recent past been able to produce almost 300,000 tons of salt despite adverse weather conditions and ample rainfall. In the days ahead, such southern coastal provinces as Phu Khanh, Thuau Hai and Dong Nai will strive to concentrate on processing salt, gypsum and other chemicals on a larger scale. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

AGRICULTURE

LATE OCTOBER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK311540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, there was plenty of sunshine last week, which created favorable conditions for the harvesting of 10th-month rice. As of 25 October, provinces and cities in the north had harvested 10th-month rice on more than 260,000 hectares or nearly 20 percent of the sown area. The daily harvesting pace over the past 10 days was 4,000 hectares faster than last last week."

According to initial reports from various localities, "this year the early 10th-month rice crop yielded a lower output than was originally estimated." The main 10th-month rice crop in many areas has become ripe and is likely to yield a higher output than the early 10th-month rice. "However, many areas of 10th-month rice are still infested with insects. Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh provinces and Haiphong still have tens of thousands of hectares which are being ravaged by insects."

In the past few days, "there were heavy to very heavy rains in various provinces from Thanh Hoa to Nghe Tinh and Phu Khanh, waterlogging or flooding many areas of already-blossomed rice. Nghe Tinh Province alone had more than 30,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops affected by waterlogging and floods."

"Provinces and cities in the south have completed planting 10th-month rice on 2,005,000 hectares. This is nearly 100,000 hectares below the planed target and about 50,000-60,000 hectares less than the figure attained in the 1980 10th-month crop."

The 10th-month rice in the southern provinces is reportedly developing favorably. "But insects harmful to rice have appeared in many areas. Various coastal provinces in central Vietnam have reported the spreading of pachidipliosis oryzae. Quang Nam-danang and Nghia Binh are seeking ways to eradicate and prevent insects from spreading."

As for the planting of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, "as of 25 October provinces and cities in the north had planted 111,000 hectares, almost as much as in the same period last year. This figure represents only about 30 percent of the

planned target. The sowing schedule for such early winter crops as sweet potatoes, corn, soybeans and other legumes was over on 30 October and the planting results of all the crops were far below the planned target."

Along with cultivating 10th-month and winter crops, various provinces are making the necessary preparations for the cultivation of the 5th-month spring crop. Provinces in the north are sowing 5th-month rice seeds and germinating duckweeds. The amount of duckweeds they have germinated so far is very small as it represents only one-third of the duckweed germinated in the same period last year.

In order to score more achievements to greet the fifth party congress, in the coming period localities must concentrate on implementing the following points:

--Provinces in the north must quickly and neatly harvest all the 10th-month rice which has become ripe; strive to plant winter crops on the entire planned area; and make the necessary preparations for the cultivation of winter-spring crops.

--Provinces in the south must care for and satisfactorily protect all the already planted 10th-month rice areas; formulate plans to protect 10th-month rice from waterlogging and floods; and continue to plant winter-spring rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

--Localities throughout the country must overcome difficulties arising from the shortage of animal feed in developing animal husbandry and must strive to stamp out insect infestation.

CSO: 4209/58

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

RAINS SLOW RICE HARVEST--Over the past week rainfalls have still been reported in various provinces and cities in the Bac Bo lowlands and midlands and in the former 4th and 5th regions, thus slowing the pace of the 10th-month rice harvest and winter-spring crop production. According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 October the north had harvested 10th-month rice on 190,000 hectares or about 15 percent of the sown area. This is 80,000 hectares faster than the same period last year. Also as of this date, provinces and cities in the north had planted 98,000 hectares of winter crops. These provinces are concentrating on harvesting 10th-month rice quickly and neatly, planting winter crops and caring for and re-planting those vegetable and subsidiary food crop areas which were damaged by recent heavy rains. [Text] [BK310858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81]

LONG AN WINTER CROP--Long An Province is striving to plant more than 40,000 ha of winter-spring rice during October and December. As of 15 October, the province had planted more than 10,000 ha. The province is also building small water conservancy projects and producing more fertilizer to help accelerate intensive cultivation for more rice output. [BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 81]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 12 October, Hau Giang Province had planted 327,000 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 96 percent of the plan norm. Although harmful insects appeared in some areas of Chau Thanh and O Mon districts, the local peasants and authorities eradicated them promptly and effectively minimized damage to ricefields. In the same period, the province planted 5,700 ha of subsidiary crops, mostly sweet potato and corn. [BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 81]

GUANGNAM-DANANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--In the 1981-82 winter-spring sowing season, Quang Nam-danang province plans to plant between 50,000 and 52,000 hectares of rice with the "HT-19", "IR-36" and "6-E" short-term high-yield rice varieties. The province has thus far prepared enough seeds for planting. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE HARVEST--As of 8 October, Long An Province had harvested summer-fall rice on more than 15,000 hectares or more than 50 percent of the sown acreage with the rice output averaging 2.2 metric ton per hectare. Local peasants are striving to plant rice in areas where summer-fall rice has just been harvested. More than 5,000 hectares of winter-spring rice have been planted in the province so far. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 81]

TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Despite unfavorable weather, insect infestation and prolonged drought, the summer-fall rice crop in Tien Giang Province was still able to produce an average output of 3.5 metric tons of paddy per hectare. As of 7 October, the province had harvested rice on 91 percent of the sown acreage and had collected 24,969 metric tons of paddy--or 108 percent of the planned target--including 3,252 tons as agricultural tax. The province is striving to collect an additional 10,000 metric tons of paddy from the rice crop. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Oct 81]

BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of the end of September, Ben Tre Province had successfully concluded planting 10th-month rice on 70,000 hectares, achieving more than 127 percent of the planned target and representing an increase of 10,000 hectares over last year's 10th-month rice crop. The province is preparing land for sowing winter-spring rice in conjunction with efforts to harvest summer-fall rice. Some 25,000 hectares of summer-fall rice have been harvested so far. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 81]

COFFEE PRODUCTION CONFERENCE--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference with various localities and several related sectors to review the implementation of resolution No 375-CP of the Council of Ministers on the need to develop coffee production. It was reported at the conference that coffee production in Vietnam, especially in the central highlands, had failed to attain the desired results and that due to lack of care, many coffee plants had died before they could bear fruits. The conference also discussed ways to develop coffee production for the period 1981-85. [BK210215 Hanoi Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION OF THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--The B-19 Division in the 3d Military Region is an army unit which has given the honor to participate in building the Phha Lai thermoelectric plant--one of the major projects in the country. In more than 300 days, by defying all difficulties and ordeals, cadres and members of the division have been able to complete two projects--the circulation pump station and the coal storage building--ahead of schedule. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

SAIGON PORT NAVIGATION SERVICE--In the past 9 months of 1981, the Saigon port navigation service has escorted 15 foreign vessels with 35,000-60,000 ton capacity to various wharves safely, thus earning hundreds of thousands of dollars for the state. This is the first time the port has ever accommodated vessels of such loading capacity. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES TEACHERS CONFERENCE

BK301030 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[VNA report on Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's speech at a conference held by the Ministry of Education to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the teaching branch]

[Text] Amid the jubilant atmosphere at the start of the new school year, the Ministry of Education held a conference in Hanoi on 8 October to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the teaching branch (8 October 1946).

Attending the conference were representatives of various teachers colleges--from kindergarten to university level--from all areas throughout the country; representatives of progressive and senior teachers and of academics in educational science; and representatives of various branches, services, public organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi.

Those attending the conference were very glad to welcome Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Education Reform, who came to address the conference.

Following the opening speech by Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh, Prof Nguyen Canh Toan, a PhD degree holder and vice minister of education--who represented the Ministry of Education--delivered a speech in which he pointed out the extraordinary growth of the country's teaching branch over the past 35 years.

Proceeding from what was described as near nothingness and after going through various stages of growth, operation and war, the national teaching branch has succeeded in building a system of teachers colleges comprising more than 150 schools with more than 90,000 students, including 8 teachers' colleges and 2 teaching institutions.

Over the past 35 years these teachers colleges have turned out more than half a million teachers of various grades for the education sector. Each year they have provided training and refresher courses for tens of thousands of teachers. Post graduate and higher learning education organized by certain teachers colleges has begun to bear fruit.

One of the striking achievements scored by the teaching branch over the past 35 years is that it has succeeded in quickly meeting the growing demand for teachers and ensuring the constant growth of the general education, kindergarten and supplementary education sectors. In addition, it has also created new quality standards and has used these as a basis for the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform.

However, efforts to provide training and refresher courses for the contingent of teachers have yet to meet the growing demand for development of the general education sector, especially in the mountainous regions, the hilly areas and the Mekong River delta. The qualifications and the organizational structure of the contingent of teachers have yet to meet the demands for general education, kindergarten teaching and supplementary education in the new situation. The qualitative results of the training provided for the contingent of teachers are also still poor.

In the period ahead, while striving to become fully informed of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform, the education sector must concentrate its leadership efforts on developing various teachers' colleges in order to build a large contingent of good-quality general education, kindergarten and supplementary education teachers who will be spread rationally throughout the country. This contingent of teachers must be structurally homogeneous in keeping with the requirements for comprehensive education and educational development as outlined in the state place.

Addressing the conference, Council of Ministers chairman Pham Van Dong heartily commended the entire teaching branch for its great achievements over the past 35 years, saying that its achievements are inseparable from those scored by the general education sector and are regarded as a significant contribution to the common victories of the party and the nation in various stages of the revolution.

After pointing to deficiencies in the teaching branch, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: The general education sector occupies a very important position and role in the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. In the light of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform, the education sector must develop comprehensively and quickly. This task requires that great attention be paid to leadership activities and to tackling the many urgent problems--a key one being improvement of the quality of general education work. In order to solve this problem, each teacher, male or female, must always ask himself or herself: What subject are we teaching? For what purposes are we teaching?

Our schools are dutybound to provide students with a general ethical, mental, physical and calisthenic education, but above all, they must arm their students with a correct way of thinking so that students can develop their intelligence, can think independently and can find ways to tackle problems. In addition, schools must also instill in students a penchant for learning during and after schooling so that they will for the rest of their lives, take pains to learn, think, and apply the scientific and technical progress of mankind to our country's actual conditions. As the Vietnamese people are intelligent and creative by nature, the educational sector is dutybound to arm them with general knowledge and thinking skills so that they can develop their intelligence and creativity more extensively and can serve the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland more effectively.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized: The ultimate goal of schools and teachers is to train our sons and brothers into socialist workers, that is those with a high spirit of mastership, a high sense of working responsibility, good education, good scientific and technical knowledge, thinking and learning skills, and the ability to perform satisfactorily all the tasks assigned them by the state. The task of building and defending the socialist fatherland needs the contribution of a great number of knowledgeable and competent people who are determined to do revolutionary work. The general education sector must surge forward to meet these requirements in a most active manner. It must struggle to turn each school into a training center for socialist laborers and each teacher into a worker or an engineer capable of training the new generation.

Touching on the position and role of the contingent of teachers, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: When he was alive, Uncle Ho paid great attention to educational work and the contingent of teachers. The Uncle once told us: "Nothing is more glorious than to train the younger generations so that they can make active contributions to building socialism and communism. A good teacher--one that deserves to be called a teacher--is the most glorious person. Although their names have not been carried in the press and none among them has been decorated, good teachers are regarded as unknown heroes. This is a very glorious fact. If there were no teachers to educate the people's children, how could we build socialism? Therefore, teaching is a very important and glorious career. Whoever holds an incorrect view towards teaching must correct it." This earnest advice of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho serves as a reminder for our party and people to adopt a correct view and attitude towards teachers, and to help create as many favorable conditions as possible for the contingent of teachers to satisfactorily fulfill their glorious mandate. For its part, the contingent of teachers must constantly undergo political indoctrination and improve their educational and scientific knowledge so as to set good examples for students to follow. To achieve this aim, teachers must have good ethical qualities, sympathy and a love for the young generation, great aspirations and an ardent love for the country, the people and socialism. In addition, teachers must have extensive knowledge and the ability to teach. Only with these qualities can they ensure that knowledge is passed on to the young generation.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers concluded by urging the education sector to review the good experience scored by the teaching branch over the past 35 years. He also urged various sectors and localities to pay more attention to supporting the cause of developing education, especially the cause of developing the teaching branch, thus contributing to bringing about a drastic change in the quality of general education in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform.

On behalf of the education sector, Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh pledged that the sector would properly and scrupulously implement what Council of Ministers chairman Pham Van Dong had instructed, and that it would resolve to develop its strong points, overcome shortcomings and strive to surmount all difficulties in providing better training and refresher courses for an ever-larger contingent of teachers so as to meet the requirements for educational development in our country and to be worthy of the trust of the party, the state, and the people and soldiers of the country.

On this occasion, the Ministry of Education held a grand ceremony to award a labor service order first class to Hanoi Teachers College No 1 and a labor service order second class to the Vinh City Teachers College. The Ministry of Education also awarded certificates of commendation to 27 teaching schools--from kindergarten to high school, college and university levels--which have been credited with good emulation achievements in the sector.

On this occasion the Ministry of Education launched throughout the entire education sector an emulation drive to greet the Fifth VCP Congress. Under this emulation drive, the sector must continue to carry out steadily and creatively the motivation drive to increase the teaching of revolutionary ethics in schools; to improve academic and scholastic activities in the direction of teaching reform; to actively build a good teaching environment; and to organize a good material and spiritual life for cadres and students.

CSO: 4209/58

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Tàng Ám [NGUYEENX TAWNG AAMS]

Vice Minister of Public Health; his article "Public Health Supports Agricultural Development in the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 3)

Lý Ban [LYS BAN], Deceased

Born in 1912 at Long Hoa Village, Can Duoc District, Long An Province; former Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; former Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; He was in retirement at the time of his death, due to a heart attack, on 30 Sep 81. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 4)

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOCS BAOR]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; 1st Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 20 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of the West Berlin Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Union. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Kỳ Cầm [NGUYEENX KYF CAAMR]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; on 2 Oct 81 he attended ceremonies in Vinh marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đinh Chân [NGUYEENX DINHF CHAAN], *Colonel

Represented the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of National Defense on 26 Sep 81 at a reception for a delegation of Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Ho Anh Dung [HOOP ANH ZUNGX]

Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 20 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of the West Berlin Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Union. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 1)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

*Acting Secretary General of the Hồ Chí Minh Communist Youth Union; on 1 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of the Iraq Youth Federation. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 81 p 4)

Ché Đăng [CHEES DAWNGJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Lam Dong Province; was one of the local officials that met with a delegation of the Marseille Chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France that visited Lam Dong Province to visit projects which it is supporting [date of visit not specified]. (Paris DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 7)

Nguyễn Tăng Diện [NGUYEENX TAWNG DIEZNUJ]

Head of the Fire Fighting and Prevention Department, Ministry of Interior; his article "Properly Organize and Manage Fire Fighting and Prevention" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 3)

Đinh Công Hoà [DINH COONG HOAF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Bach Thong District, Bac Thai Province; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Bach Thóng District Develops Forestry." (LAM NGHIEP No 11, Nov 80 pp 6-7 and 30)

Lê Hòa [LEE HOAF] aka Nguyễn Đức Tính [NGUYEENX DUWCS TINHX], deceased

Born in 1919; member of the VCP Party Affairs Committee of the Ministry of Supply; Vice Minister of Supply; former Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hòa Bình Province; he died of an illness on 2 Oct 81. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 81 p 4)

Trần Văn Hồng [TRAANF VAHN HOONGF]

*Deputy chief of the Finance Department [Vu Tai Chinh] of the Office of the VCP Central Committee; appears as the signer of a 25 Jun 1977 Memorandum of the VCP CC Office to subordinate VCP committee echelons on training norms in party schools which is contained in the cited volume, a collection of VCP documents on political and theoretical indoctrination work. (Hanoi MOT SO VAN KIEN CUA DANG VE CONG TAC GLAO DUC LY LUAN VA CHINH TRI, Sach Giao Khoa Mac-Lenin, 1978, p 299)

Đào Trọng Hưng [DAOF TRONGJ HUNGF]

*Head of the Marine Products College; his article on his college appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 81 p 3)

Lương Tuân Kha [LUWOWNG TUAANS KHA], *Major General

*Deputy Commander, 3d Military region; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Lê Duẩn on a visit to Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Đoàn Bá Khanh [DOANH BAS KHANHS], Major General

*Commander of the Navy; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit to Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Bùi Thành Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIEETS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended the 2d Vietnam Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Sep 81 p 1)

Trần Khoát [TRAANH KHOATS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cat Ba District, Haiphong; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his district. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Kinh [NGUYEENX VAWN KINHR]

President of the Vietnam Esperanto Association for the Defense of Peace; Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 20 Sep 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the Vietnam Esperanto Association. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 81 p 4)

Vũ Ngọc Lan [VUX NGOCJ LAAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien An District, Haiphong; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his district. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 4)

Bùi Thành Liêm [BUIF THANH LIEEM], Major, Deceased

Born 30 Jun 49; Member of the VCP; Major in the Air Force; Reserve [Candidate?] Cosmonaut; he died on 22 Sep 81 while on a training mission. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Trần Anh Liên [TRAANH ANH LIEEM]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 81 p 1)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with People of Other Nations; on 2 Oct 81 he attended ceremonies in Vinh marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; on 21 Sep 81 he attended ceremonies in Ho Chi Minh City marking Nam Bo Resistance Day. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Sep 81 p 1)

Đào Đinh Luyện [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ], Major General

Commander of the Air Force; recently accompanied a visiting delegation of Indian personalities on tour of the B.71 Air Force Group. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Mai [LEE MAI]

*Acting head of the Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 21 Sep 81 he attended a gathering on the occasion of Czechoslovakia Press, Radio and Television Day. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Mai [NGUYEENX THI MAI]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; she was mentioned in an article on issuing VCP membership cards in her province. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 3)

Phan Mỹ [PHAN MY], Deceased

Born in 1914 at Tung Anh Village, Duc Tho District, Nghe Tinh Province; Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; Deputy to the 5th National Assembly; former Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the President and in the Office of the Premier; former Vice Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power; former Minister and Chief of Cabinet in the Officer of the Premier; he died on 6 Oct 81 of an unspecified illness at age 67. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Đinh Sĩ Nam [DINH SIX NAM]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; *Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; on 2 Oct 81 he attended ceremonies in Vinh marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Năng [NGUYEENX NAWNG], *Major General

*Deputy Commander of the Advanced Military Academy; on 26 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of visiting Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Đỗ Ngạc [DOONG NGACJ]

Was a member of the Vietnamese side, along with Lê Duan, To Huu and SVR Ambassador to the USSR Nguyễn Huu Mai, in talks with Brezhnev and the Soviet side in the Kremlin on 7 Sep 81. (PARIS DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 p 1)

Phạm Thành Ngân [PHAMJ THANH NGAAN], Colonel

Commander of the B.71 Air Force Gp; recently his unit was visited by a delegation of Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Nhhung [LEE VAWN NHUNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; recently he attended the 2d congress of the An Giang Province Trade Union Federation. (LAO DONG 10 Sep 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Phúc [NGUYEN DINH PHUC]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently he participated in ceremonies at the Pha Lai Thermolectric Power Plant Work Site to mark the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Đỗ Phương [DOUO PHUONG]

*Publisher of the magazine VIETNAM [PICTORIAL]; on 19 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of Soviet publishers. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANV VANN QUANG], Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 29 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 4)

Trần Quynh [TRAANV QUYNH]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 6 Oct 81 he attended a reception at the GDR Embassy marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Bùi Quang Tạo [BUIP QUANG TAOJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his municipality. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Đặng Chu Thạch [DAWNGJ CHU THACHJ], Deceased

Born in 1909; Director of the Hoang Van Thu Paper Mill; Specialists at the Planning Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; Member of the Indochina Communist Party since 1937; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 Sep 81 (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 4)

Đào Xuân Thành [DAOV XUAN THANH], Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander, Nghe Tinh Province Military Forces; he was mentioned in the article "Nghe Tinh Performs the Mission of Defending the Fatherland Well." (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 81 p 3)

Đặng Ngọc Thành [DAWNGJ NOOCJ THANH]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 21-25 Sep 81 he attended the 2d Oceanography Conference in Nha Trang. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 81 p 1)

Trần Cao Thắng [TRAANV CAO THANG]

Represented the SRV Embassy in France at celebrations of Vietnam's National Day organized by the Puy-de-Dome Chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France in Solignat-Lembron on 13 Sep 81. (Paris DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 p 2)

Hoang Minh Thi [HOANG MINH THI], Major General, Deceased

Born in 1922; member of the VCP Central Committee; delegate to the 7th National Assembly; Secretary of the VCP Committee, 4th MR; Commander of the 4th MR; he was killed on 27 Sep 81 in a line-of-duty accident. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 81 p 1)

Le Thu [LEE THU]

Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 24-26 Sep 81 she attended a conference in Hanoi on building cultured and civilized families and collective housing. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Bui Quang Toan [BUI QUANG TOAN]

Deputy head of the Studies and Planning Institute, [Land Clearance and New Economic Zones General Department, Ministry of Agriculture]; he was mentioned in an article on state farms on Dong Thap Province. He was in the Netherlands in 1976. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 2)

Ha Xuan Truong [HAY XUAAN TRUONG]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 25 Sep 81 he inaugurated Cuba Film Week in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Hoang Manh Tu [HOANG MANH TUS]

*SRV Ambassador to Greece; on 23 Sep 81 he presented his credentials to President Constantine Karamanlis. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 4)

Nguyen Van Tu [NGUYENX VAWN TUW]

*Vietnam Representative to the World Federation of Trade Unions in Asia; on 26 Sep 81 he attended a conference in Hanoi organized by the World Federation of Trade Unions in Asia on the role of trade unions of Southeast Asian nations in national development (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Vo Thuy Viet [VOX THUJ VIEETS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 3d Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he was present when Political Bureau member Pham Hung visited his precinct. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 81 p 4)

Tru Ngoc Xuan [DAAUJ NOOCJ XUAAN]

Was a member of the Vietnamese side, along with Le Duan, To Huu and SRV Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Huu Mai, in talks with Brezhnev and the Soviet side in the Kremlin on 7 Sep 81. (PARIS DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 p 1)

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2. Resolution of the Third Party Congress (pp 24-27)
3. Secretariat Directive No 24-CT/TW, dated 12 July 1961, regarding the organization of the corps of part-time theory instructors (pp 28-31)
(Signed by Le Van Luong on behalf of the Secretariat)
4. Political Bureau Resolution No 52-NQ/TW, dated 26 March 1962, regarding the improvement of the party's theoretical and political education (pp 32-50)
(Signed by Truong Chinh on behalf of the Political Bureau)
5. Secretariat Directive No 62-CT/TW, dated 1 April 1963, regarding the improvement of the training of elementary-level and base-level cadres in party schools (pp 51-58)
(Signed by To Huu on behalf of the Secretariat)
6. Secretariat Circular No 196-TT/TW, dated 1 July 1967, regarding the strengthening of the task of educating elementary-level and basic-level cadres and party members in the rural areas and enterprises (pp 59-64)
(Signed by To Huu on behalf of the Secretariat)
7. Secretariat Resolution No 210 NQ/TW, dated 29 December 1970, regarding the theoretical, political, and ideological education of cadres and party members (pp 65-76)
(Signed by To Huu on behalf of the Secretariat)

8. Resolution of the 23rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee (excerpt) (pp 77-79)
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1. Training Cadres (X.Y.Z.: Correcting Working Methods, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1954, pp 51-55 (pp 131-136)
2. Training directive regarding training and study (speech by President Ho at the First National Training Conference, May 1950) (pp 137-145)
3. Speech by President Ho opening the Term I theory class at the Nguyen Ai Quoc School (7 September 1957) (pp 146-155)
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(Speech by President Ho at the training class for new party members held by the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee on 14 May 1966)
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(Speech opening Class 3 of the Nguyen Qi Quoc School by Truong Chinh, 28 October 1961)
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(Speech by Phan Van Dong at a meeting on the subject of maintaining the purity of the Vietnamese language, 7 and 10 February 1966)
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(Article by To Huu)

APPENDIX

Some Party Central Committee Documents Which Make Specific Stipulations Regarding the Systems, Policies, Organizational Apparatus and Working Methods of the Propaganda-Training and Party School Tasks

1. Regulation regarding the setting up of libraries and the equipping of party schools with instructional equipment (No 140-VP/TH, dated 25 May 1974) (pp 261-265)
(Signed by Hoang Tung, Deputy Chief of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)
2. Decision promulgating a temporary regulation regarding the organization of graduation examinations, the certification of graduation, and the issuance of theoretical-political study diplomas and certificates at the party schools at the various levels (No 15-QD/TH, dated 27 March 1975) (pp 266-267)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)
3. Temporary regulation regarding the organization of graduation examinations and certification of graduation at the party schools at the various levels (No 30-TC/TH, dated 27 March 1975) (pp 268-275)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)
4. Bylaws regarding graduation examinations in party schools at the various levels (No 31-TC/TH, dated 27 March 1975) (pp 276-280)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)
5. Temporary regulation regarding the issuing of diplomas and certificates for theoretical-political study (No 32-TC/TH, dated 27 March 1976) (pp 281-282)
(Signed by Nguyen Min Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)
6. Circular stipulating some matters regarding regulations vis-a-vis cadres and workers studying in party schools and the mass organizations (No 05-TT/TC, dated 12 July 1976) (pp 283-286)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)
7. Regulations regarding the compensation of instructors and lecturers (No 25-NS/TW, dated 10 January 1977) (pp 287-298)
(Signed by Minh Chau, Deputy Chef de Cabinet, on behalf of the Chef de Cabinet)
8. Regulations and norms regarding training in party schools (Official Letter No 291/NS/TW, dated 25 June 1977) (pp 299-314)
(Signed by Tran Van Hong, Deputy Chief of the Financial Department, on behalf of the Chef de Cabinet)

9. Circular guiding the implementation of the system of benefits for students in propaganda-training cadre training classes in party schools (No 261-TC/TH, dated 21 July 1977) (p 315)

(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

10. Regulation regarding the organizational register and working methods of the propaganda-training departments at the provincial and municipal levels (No 340 TC/TH, dated 17 September 1977) (pp 316-336)

(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

11. Regulation regarding the organizational apparatus and working methods of the party schools at the provincial and municipal levels (No 361-TC/TH, dated 27 September 1977) (pp 337-356)

(Signed Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

12. Regulation regarding the organizational apparatus and working methods of the propaganda-training departments at the district and equivalent levels (No 436 TC/TH, dated 1 October 1977) (pp 357-371)

(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

13. Regulation regarding the organizational apparatus and working methods of party schools at the district and equivalent levels (No 693-TC/TH, dated 28 December 1977) (pp 372-385)

(Signed by Nguyen Minh, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

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